TWO STORIES OF BRAVE MEN.

Number One-Gen. Johnson Hage

Correspondence News and Courier.

Washington, January 14.

Two memorable incidents of the late war, which excited more or less attention at the time of their occurrence, have been recently recalled to recollection under circumstances that invest them with a new interest. Many of General Johnson Hagood's old soldiers will doubtless recall the circumstances of the doubtless recall the circumstances of the first affair, while some members of Gen. Kershaw's brigade can perhaps testify more in detail to the facts of the second.

For the information of your other readers, however, it should be briefly stated that on the 21st of August, 1864, Gen. Hagood's brigade, with five others, were ordered to carry a strongly entrenched Federal position on the Weldon road, near the Yellow Tavern, a few miles from Petersburg, Virginia. For miles from Petersburg, Virginia. For some reason only two brigades, of which Gen. Hagood's was one, went into action, and Gen. Hagood, at the head of his men, swept over and beyond the first line of entrenchments in a charge that carried all before it.

At the second line they were confron-

ted by overwhelming numbers, and met by such a close and deadly fire that their advance was checked, and further progress being manifestly impossible, the command halted and endeavored to maintain the unequal fight where it stood. Being wholly unsupported, however, and it plainly appearing that the assault had failed on this account, retreat

At this critical moment a mounted officer dashed out of the Federal breastworks, and, riding down the Confederate down their arms and surrender them down their arms and surrender themselves prisoners. A number of both officers and men, deeming their plight a
hopeless one, obeyed the order almost
mechanically, and the officer had already
taken the colors from the hands of the
eusign, when Gen. Hagood, who was on
foot and at some distance, discovered
what was taking place, and recognizing
the necessity for prompt action, ordered
his men to shoot the officer on the spot.
This order was not heard, or at any rate was not obeyed, and firing his pistol at the bold rider without effect, General Hagood advanced rapidly toward him, and demanded that he should give up the colors on the instant. The officer replied that he command had surrendered, plied that the command had surrendered, and that Gen. Hagood was himself a prisoner. Gen. Hagood replied that no one but himself had any authority to surrender, that he did not propose to do so, and again demanded the flag to be given to him, adding that the officer was "at liberty to return to his own lines if he did so." "You have made a brave fight, General," responded the brave and determined Federal, "but if you will look behind you, you will see that you are lost." A single glance in the direction indicated revealed to Gen. Hagood the fact that the enemy had closed in behind him, and that his command was surrounded. There was not a moment to surrounded. There was not a moment to be lost. Gen. Hagood presented his pis-tol and peremptorily demanded, "Will you surrender that flag, sir, immediately

—yes or no?"

"By the living God, No!" fairly shouted the gallant but fated man, and with the words fell heavily to the ground as the ball from his adversary's pistol en-

t the loe in his rear, and mand fought its way back to the Confed-As stated in the affidavit appended be low, Gen. Hagood learned a few days afterwards, from Northern papers re-

ceived through the lines, that the officer referred to was Capt. Dailey, of Gen. The following papers have just been filed in the United States Pension Office

Council Bluffs, IA., Aug. 7, 1879. Gen. Hagood: I am the person whom you shot on the 21st day of August, 1864, at what is known with us as the battle of the Globe (or Yellow) Tavern, on the Weldon Railroad. Doubtless you re-member the circumstances. In the many comments on the event of your shooting me, etc., I have been repeatedly reported as dead from the effects of the shot. The last report of the event, together with an account of that battle, that has been account of that battle, that has been brought to my notice was one published in the weekly Philadelphia Enquirer of some week in June, 1878. The article was by a Capt. Young, of the Confederate service. In this publication I was reported as being shot dead at that time.

Your address has been sent me by Senator Gordon. What I want is this.

Senator Gordon. What I want is this: That if you do not deem it inconsistent or improper, you will furnish me with a certificate stating the facts and circumstances of your firing at and wounding a Federal officer on the occasion as above and if you ever heard the name and rank of such officer, state upon informa-

My rank at the time was that of Cap tain, and I was then upon Gen. Cutler's staff, who commanded the division with

which yours came in contact. and desire to use your certificate in that way. Should you see fit to favor me with it, be kind enough to sign and verify the same before the clerk of one of your courts of record, who will affix his seal to the same. With the wound inflicted as above, and one afterwards received on the 31st of March, 1865, at Gravely Run, I am almost totally disabled. The ball from your pistol entered my right side and penetrated to my backbone, from which place it was, after a long time, extracted Your certificate will be of great value to me. Should you see fit to avor me with it, please do so at your very earliest convenience.

I am very respectfully yours,

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 18, 1879.
Capt. D. B. Dailey, Council Bluffs, Iowa:
MY DEAR SIR—Your communication of the 7th instant, requesting from me a sworn statement of the facts connecting you and myself with the combat, on the 21st of August, 1864, upon the Weldon road, with the view of being used by you

in an application for a pension, was reeived a few days ago.
Enclosed you will find an affidavit of the facts as I saw them, and which in all important particulars I believe to be correct. It is made out from memoranda

I have never before given a detailed statement of the incident to any one, nor have any of the publications upon the subject emanated, directly or indirectly, from me. Capt. Young, to whom you refer was not a member of my brigade and I do not now recollect ever having met him. His account is based upon the general army rumor of the day. a very brief official report of the part my brigade took in the action, which may or may not now be in Washington among the papers of the Confederate War Office.

under different circumstances, endeavoring to do our duty, and your gallant bearing made a profound impression upon me. It will be a matter of great satisfaction to me if I shall have contri-buted in the least by the statement enclosed to your obtaining from the gov-

ernment the recognition of your services which they so well deserve.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHNSON HAGOOD.

Gen. Hagood's affidavit, which by reason of its legal character and intent necessarily omits the details of the conversation that occurred during the fight, ogether with other incidents supplied in the first portion of this article, is as fol-

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ]

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, D. B.
Miller, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the County and State aforesaid, Johnson Hagood, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and says as follows:

That he, the deponent, is now Comp-troller-General of the State of South Carolina, and was, during the late civil war, in the service of the Confederates, commanding a brigade of Hoke's division of the Army of Northern Virginia.

That on the 21st of August, 1864, his brigade, then temporarily reporting to Major General Mahone, was with five other brigades ordered to assail the Federal position on the Weldon road, near Globe Tavern, a few miles below Peters-That when his brigade had reached the

Federal intrenchments and was struggling to carry them, it became apparent that the assault would fail, the other brigades not co-operating vigorously as directed.

That the Federals pushed out a deployed line behind him to cut off his rereat, and at the same time he saw among his men a mounted Federal officer, who had apparently come through a sallyport. This officer had seized a regimental flag and demanded a surrender. Some offi-cers and men had surrendered, but were not carried in; others refused but just around him ceased fighting. Firing had ceased nowhere from the Federal line, and nowhere else from the Confederate line. Deponent called to the men to

shoot the officer and fall back in retreat.

They either did not in the noise of battle

hear the order, or bewildered by the sur-

ender of part of their number, failed to bey. It was a critical moment demanding decision and immediate action. In a few moments the disposition to surrender would have spread, and the brigade would have been lost. Deponent ap-proached the officer, demanding the colors, and that he should go back into his own lines, telling him he was free to do so. The officer decisively refused, and the deponent shot him through the body. Mounting the horse from which the officer fell deponent led his men against the line in the rear, and succeeded in bringing off the larger part of his Deponent learned a few days afterward, from Northern papers received through the lines, that the officer referred

The attempt of this officer to secure the surrender of a whole brigade came very near succeeding. It was one of the most dashing feats witnessed by deponent on either side during the war. Upon the words fell heavily to the ground as the ball from his adversary's pistol entered his side.

Selzing the colors and springing into the saddle from which the officer had fallen, Gen. Hagood led the charge against the foe in his rear, and his com-

to was Capt. Dailey, of General Cutler's

wounds, and is applying for a pension from the United States Government.

Deponent has never known Captain Dailey, except on the battle field as dehas no pecuniary interest whatscribed : ever in the application by him for a pen-sion, and complies with the request for a statement of facts in the hope, most sincerely entertained, that it may benefit a brave soldier.

JOHNSON HAGOOD.

NUMBER TWO. The hero of the second incident was Confederate soldier, a private in one of the companies of Gen. J. B. Kershaw's origade. I do not know his name, and his story, so far as it could be related by my informant, was a brief one. Perhaps Gen. Kershaw or some one of his old comrades will supply his name and a better account of his daring deed.

ing the battle of Fredericksburg, and

after the Federals bad been repuls frightful loss, in one of their attacks on Mary's Heights, a private of his command appeared before General Kershaw with a number of canteens in his hands, or slung from his shoulders, and asked permission to go over the breastworks for the purpose of carrying them to the wounded Federals whose piteous cries for "water! water!" could be plainly heard above all the horrid din of the battle. The ground where they lay in front of the works, was still swept by the incessant fire of the opposing forces, and Gen. Kershaw naturally declined to allow the man to expose himself to such seemingly certain destruction. It was not safe, indeed, to present the slightest of the earthworks to the deadly hail that was poured upon them. The brave fellow replied simply that he "could not bear to hear the cries of the wounded men," and would take the risk if allowed to do so. Permission was granted with some reluctance, and other moment the soldier was over the works and busily engaged in his hazardous task of ministering to the suffer-ing and frantic Federals around him. The firing was steadily sustained on both sides while he was thus engaged, and scarcely a minute elapsed before a ball from the front nearly tore off one arm and left it dangling uselessly at his side. Nothing daunted by his own severe wound, the noble fellow kept steadily on his errand of mercy, and moved about among his prostrate fellow-creatures disributing the water they so much craved as he went.

The singular spectacle seemed at last have attracted attention in the Federal ranks, and several officers could be seen ntently watching him through their field classes, as though to satisfy themselves hat they were not mistaken as to his purpose. Recognizing the work he was performing, and the danger he was in, they suddenly stopped the firing in his direction, which had indeed increased upon his first appearance. The Confedrates followed their example, and in a few moments more a number of his com-rades had joined the brave man in his self-imposed task. When it was accom-plished all returned to their own lines,

and the battle was renewed. The sequel is a sad one. The same ourageous spirit prompted the brave fellow to attempt a like effort in the battle of the Wilderness a little later, and he was shot down in his tracks and in-

pleasure given me by the receipt of your letter—the knowledge that your wound had not proved mortal. We were both, by the United States government upon by the United States government upon his helpless widow and orphans, and it is not anticipated that much objection will be made. Surely none should be made.

The Blue Ridge Railroad-Hopes of its

The recent activity in railroad centres looking to the establishment of through trunk lines from the West to the Atlantic seaboard, has aroused the friends of the old Blue Ridge Railroad to the importance of its early completion, and with a view of securing attention to this once popular, but of late years neglected enterprise, its claim to preference is again put forth in the most earnest and confi-dent manner. It is the route selected by the projectors of the railroad system in South Carolina, when that system tended to the development of the commercial and material interests of the State. Numerous surveys were made of all the gaps in the Blue Ridge mountains which lie accessible to lines of railroad crossing these mountains from this State, and after mature deliberation it was selected as the best and most desirable line to the West, both in its bearing upon the commerce of Charleston and its impor-tance to the State at large. On the Blue Ridge Railroad the grade is but seventy feet to the mile, which is lower than the grade of any line that has yet crossed the mountains, and fifty-six-feet to the miles less than the grade with which the Baltimore and Ohio road passes them. This is, of course, a very great consideration in the adoption of a route intended for freight purposes, and is one of the greatest advantages the Blue Ridge line has over others. It is also a central line passing directly to Knoxville and the West without dependence, this side of Knoxville, upon any other railroad until it gets into this State, where its connection with Char-leston is natural and easily controlled by lumbia and the South Carolina Railroads. Its control in the interest of Charleston possesses us of the Raubun Gap, and shuts off the Augusta and Knoxville prove inimical to the trade of Charleston and the material development of the

The soundness of these views is gener ally admitted, and the trouble in the case is one of finance. The road is an expensive one to build, and many have thought it easier to reach the West by some other route on this account. In reply, the friends of the Blue Ridge Railroad present the condition of the road as gathered from the report of the President, Gen. Harrison, to Governor Orr in 1868, which may be briefly summed up as follows:

whole length of road from Anderson to Knoxville 196 miles of which 52 miles lie in South Carolina, 17 in Georgia, 73 in North Carolina, and 54 in Tennessee. In South Carolina there was originally 3,749,423 cubic yards of grading to be done, of which 80 per cent. is finished, leaving only 762,623 to be done. There was 78,718 cubic yards of tunneling, of which 66 per cent. is finished, leaving 26,680 to be done. There was 28,490 cubic yards of bridging and masonry, of which 74 per. cent. is done, leaving 7,334 cubic yards. In square drains and culverts there was 10,471 cubic yards, of which 84 per cent. is done, leaving

,570 cubic yards. In Georgia there was 1,362,643 cubic yards, of grading, of which 45 per cent. is done, leaving 747,352. In tunnelling there was 44,539 cubic yards, of which 15 per cent. was done, leaving 37,657 cubic yards, this affidavit at the request, received through the mail, of D. B. Dailey, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who informs him that he is the Capt. Dailey referred to; that he is disabled from this and other ry there was 7,347 cubic yards, of which however, about three-quarters was finished in 1870; so that, perhaps, not more than 9,500 entire yards remain to be done. In bridge and arch masonthat he is disabled from this and other ry there was 7,347 cubic yards, of which 46 per cent. is done, leaving 3,970 cubic yards. In square drains and culverts there was 15,326 cubic yards of which 75 per cent. is done, leaving 3,795 cubic

> In Tennessee there was 1.812.373 cubic rards, of which 30 per. cent. is done, eaving 1,257,591 cubic yards. In tunnelling there is 1,045 cubic yards yet to be done. In bridge and arch masonry 53 per cent. has been done, leaving 7,744 cubic yards. In square drains and culverts 48 per cent. has been done, leav-ing 6,844 cubic yards.

> In North Carolina no work has been done, leaving 2,146,252 cubic yards of grading, 24,496 cubic yards of tunnelling, 12,661 cubic yards of bridge and arch masonry, and 11,066 cubic yards of

> quare drains and culverts.
> Since this report was made, a new line narked out for the road avoids the tunnel in this State, and passes the mountain with a short cut of fifty feet, so that the charge for tunnelling in South Carolina makes numerous improvements upon the line and greatly decreases the cost of its completion, so that the friends of the road calculate that by this survey it can easily be built through to Knoxville at a cost of two or two and a half million

> In order to put the road in shape for completion and secure the necessary means, the Legislature will be called upon to give certain rights and immunities to any person or persons who will complete it within a definite period, and some of the Counties along the line propose to make liberal corporate subscrip tions to effect this purpose. The object is a worthy one, and the Legislature should not hesitate to grant such privithe construction of a direct, feasible and greatly desirable Western connection, which will give to Charleston the advantages her position as a port entitles her to, and thereby reflect its benefits upon every portion of the State. Thirty-three miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad are already running in this State, and twenty in the State of Tennessee. which has been done upon the line is of the most permanent and thorough description, and will last for many years to come even without being completed. The road runs through a country rich in mineral resources, and will certainly do an immense business in freights in both directions when built. Taking every thing into consideration, this enterprise is worthy of serious consideration. We hope a satisfactory bill will be presented and passed at the next session of the Legislature, and that the work of con-structing the Blue Ridge Railroad will

There was an error in the statistical statement concerning the Blue Ridge Railroad published yesterday. The tunnelling which is avoided by the new and easy line is the War Woman tunnel in North Carolina, not the tunnels in South Carolina. No tunnelling in North Carolina will be required. The Stump-House tunnel in South Carolina could be avoided, but in so doing the grades would be made injuriously heavy .- News and Cou-

be resumed very soon, and rapidly carried to completion.—Charleston News and

A MASONIC SENSATION. Emblems of the Craft Found Beneath an

Great interest has been excited in Ma-

sonic circles by reports from Egypt that Masonic emblems have been found under the pedestal of Cleopatra's Needle, which is to be brought to this country. A dis-patch from Licutenant Commander Gor-ringe of the United States Navy says:

"Immediately under the pedestal of the obelisk, and in the east angle formed by the steps, I found a block of hewn syenite granite, forty inches in the cube, representing a perfect Masonic altar. Under this and immediately below I found a white marble slab, representing the apron, extending across the foundation of polished syenite granite, one hun-dred and two inches long and fifty-one inches broad and twenty-five and a half inches thick, the upper half hewn into a perfect square. At the same level and joyed by those of the highest Free Matouching the short section of the square and in the west angle of the foundation who is in appearance a very patriarch. I found another block of syenite granite markedly regular in form, the surface of which represented rough ashlar steps and the foundation of which was composed of white granite. Beside these four pieces I found other less noticeable well as many other works upon Freeand important but equally significant Many Masons accept this as proving

cal, saying:
"I am free to say that I do not believe

the emblems have any direct connection They will start up all the archæologists writers. Anything that concerns cryptology is interesting to me, but I have not yet been able to discover any connection four hundred years back—not a step be-yond the Crusades. As near as I can judge it had its origin on the Continent of Europe, with the builders of the great European cathedrals, and was organ for the protection of the workmen from was purely operative Masonry then, and it naturally adopted the tools of the craft as emblematic of their trade-union, and grips and pass-words which were also intended to guard from intrusion. Every-thing in that day partook of the religious element, and consequently religion entered largely into the organization of the guild. The belief in God was insisted

upon—one God—which was broad enough to admit the Jew as well as the Christian. But I fail to find anything of the religious element which necessarily betokens great antiquity. King Solomon is recognized because the temple at Jerusalem was the oldest building of which we have any certain account. This is natural. The Bible gives many interesting details of the temple, and those who felt an interest in the order incorporated these details with the working history of

Masonic Emblems in Egyptian Ruins. [Washington Special to N. Y. Herald.] Major Benjamin Perley Poore, who is a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-third degree, said that he was not surprised by the announcement from Lieutenant Commander Gorringe that he had found enshrined beneath the Alexandria obelisk Masonic emblems. The major stated that he found on the ruins of the temples and the tombs on the banks of the Nile abundant evidences of the existence of a society-evidently a secret society-which used emblems similar to many of those now used by the "brethren of the mystic This society superintended the erection of the pyramids and other stupendous piles of masonry, some of which were built step by step as the head of the Order progressed in his acquisition of the mysteries of the Order, and after his leath it became his burial place. Major Poore narrated his visit to a subterranean place of interment in Egypt, which was piled up to the ceiling with sarcophagi, on each one of which was portrayed its embalmed inmate's name, with the implements of his trade or the symbols of his profession. At last he came to one on which was painted a male figure about ten inches in height, standing in the po-sition and making the sign now a portion of the ceremonial of one of the degrees of the Scottish Rite and wearing his jewel.

Around are grouped many of the symbols now used in speculative Masonry, including the all-seeing eye, the square, the guage divided into the parts, the gavel, the rough and perfect ashlars and the These might have denoted a practical Mason, but they are inter-mingled with small pictures of figures represented as giving signs recognizable by the craft, and the jewel, which was cupant of the sarcophagus, was a small bronze figure of Silence, with a finger on edict of the Pacha to remove any antiqui- high in the national councils. painted. That with the jewel and the other symbols from Egypt, have been ex-

Masons, who have recognized them as identical with those used by the fraternity here at the present day.' MYSTERIES HANDED DOWN ALONG THE

AGES. When asked whether he regarded the Freemasonry of to-day as lineally descended from the Egyptian Order, Major Poore replied: "I am not prepared to assert that it was, but I am confident that bearers and press right on from the some of the mysteries of that Order, with their symbols and emblems, have been preserved through centuries, sometimes that South Carolina is true to the tradiunder one form and sometimes under auother, until we now have them in the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. There is 'a mystic tie which binds' the hierophants of ancient Egypt, the essenes of Asia Minor, the stoics of Greece, the ma-son builders of old Germany and the speculative Free Masons of the present time. I hope that the discovery of Lieu-

time. I hope that the discovery of Lieu-tenant Commander Gorringe may throw upon the subject what all good Free Ma-sons need—'light.''

A number of prominent Masons were visited with the view of getting their opinion upon the merits of Commander (Corringe's discovery but they all de-Gorringe's discovery, but they all de clined to say anything until they were better informed of the real character of the emblems brought to light at Alexandria. It was a tradition among Masons Var Öffice. stantly killed, almost at the outset of his - Five hundred millions of dollars but that the order had its origin in Egypt, will you permit me to express the attempt, with the canteens yet in his: have been paid since the war in pensions. but that the order had already been im-

posed upon by the claims of many who in their zeal had been misled. Masonry had nothing to gain by the pretension and if the relics exhumed by the removal of the obelisk were valuable then they would be examined by those skilled in research and history and their value properly estimated. It was regarded as somewhat strange that a like discovery was not made when the obelisk was re-moved by the British engineers. In explanation, however, one member of the order remarked that English engineers were not so inquisitive as the Americans, and that Commander Gorringe had probably gone deeper in his work than the English officials had.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

DR. MACKEY'S VIEWS.

There is in Washington one of the most eminent among the Free Masons of the world, a gentleman whose scholarly who is in appearance a very patriarch.
Dr. Mackey is the Secretary-General of
the Scottish Rites, and Past General
Grand High Priest of the United States. He is the author of the Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and its kindred sciences, as masonry of a standard character. After considerable discussion about the nature of the telegram, and taking into consideration that Lieut. Gorringe is a young Many Masons accept this as proving the great age of the Masonic society. The great age of the Masonic society. The great age of the Masonic society. The great age of the Mason, not as far advanced as some of the brethren of the cypressed his doubts whether the relics discovered by Lieut.-Com. Gorringe, in the pedestal of the Alexanwith operative Masonry as it is practiced at the present day. That the discoveries are wonderful and valuable is certain. of the present time to Egypt or as exist ing when those obelisks were erected. He thinks it possible that the emblems have been deposited there by the Egyptian priests, and as the Egyptian mysteries over which they presided are well known to have some assemblance in their between Egyptian cryptology and the modern craft. I became a Mason at the age of twenty-one, have reached the thirty-third degree and have been Grand Master of the State. I have made Masonic history a study, but have never been able to trace Masonry more than four hundred years back—not a study and probably were, symbols common to both institutions. This is the early state of the discovery feels prepared to venture upon. He thinks, however, that the discovery is of great interest to that the discovery is of great interest to the world, and especially to the Masonic fraternity, in view of what has been written upon the subject of Egyptian Masonry by learned men, both of Eng-land, France and Germany. If Lieut. Gorringe had said that he had discovered emblems resembling those in use by the Free Masons of the present day Dr. Mackey says he would only have been adding another to the numerous instances of the same kind which are to be found in the Egyptian monuments which have been brought to light by Champollion Wilkinson and other Egyptologists.

Upon the receipt of information to-day at the headquarters of the Order of Scot land that a naval officer of the United States had discovered relics of a Masonic character beneath the Alexandrian obelisk, instructions were given by the head of the Order to communicate immediate-ly with the head of the Masonic fraternity in Egypt and request him to obtain photographs of the emblems unearthed by the removal of the shaft. It appears that there is a division of opinion among prominent members of the Masonio Order as to the origin of Freemasonrysome maintaining that it is descended from the seat of ancient civilization, while others are content to recognize its ject great attention and have accumulated a large number of valuable works bearing upon all the points in controversy. The advocates of the theory of the ancient order of Masonry are delighted with the announcement that our government has received, as it were, official information of the existence of Masonry among the Romans.

FOREWARNED, FOREARMED, - The Democrats of South Carolina are foolish if they expect to carry the State this fall without a severe struggle. It would be easy to dispose of the State and local contests, but for the impending national struggle which promises to be the most momentous for years. Either New York and Indiana, or New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, with the Solid South will elect the Democratic President These Northern States are doubtful and the result cannot be foretold. But the South must be solldly Democratic to ensure Democratic success. The Republicans, in addition to the fight in the North, will choose one or more of the Southern States as a battle-field; and in their opinion, South Carolina offers the most promising chance of success. Before many months the Radical hydra wil begin to thrust up its heads. Corbin and campaign, and county organizations will be effected. Electoral and State tickets will be nominated and local contests will be made wherever there may be a shado ound on the breast of the embalmed oc- brought down from the North to canvass the State and rally the faithful to the support of "de publican ticket." its lips. It was at that time against an is the opinion expressed by Democrats All depends upon the Democracy

ties from Egypt without having first obtained a firman, which could only be They won in 1876, despite the whol gotten by an expenditure of time and money. "So," said Maj. Poore, "I had ments. They were united then as a mar force of the State and Federal Governmoney. "So," said Maj. Poore, "I had ments. They were united then as a man. to content myself with cutting off that No one fought for office, all fought for portion of the sarcophagus on which the State. United again this year, they these symbols and the figure had been will sweep the Republicans as chaff painted. That with the jewel and the before them. But should they rest suright hand of the embalmed mummy I pinely on former laurels, or should brought home, and they are now at my they fall out by the wayside, over petty residence in Massachusetts. These, with offices, ruin, at least so far as the electoral ticket is concerned, will overtake them. amined by hundreds of American Free | Yet the national election is more far reaching in its importance than the State fight. For, since usurpation of the Republican party, the fight for home rule and constitutional government has been transferred to Washington, and that will be the battlefield as long as Radicalism throws its black shadow across the constitution. Let the Democrats of South Carolina be early ready for the fray beginning to the end of the campaign. So that the Radicals may at least learn tions of her fathers and to the constitu tional principles of the Democratic party.

> Two ORGANS .- Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action of these two organs.—

- A silly woman in a fine dress bears a strong resemblance to a fifteen-cent dahlia in a two dollar flower-pot.

- Some people's brains are like western lands-enough of them but not half

THROWING DOWN THE GLOVE. A Letter that Gen. Gary Cannot Afford to

Hon. John C. Haskell, of Columbia, son-in-law of Senator Hampton, in the following communication to the Abbeville Medium, indulges in some very plain language in reply to certain state-ments concerning Senator Hampton made to a correspondent of that journal by Senator Gary, of Edgefield. The

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1880. To the Editor of the Abbeville Medium: SIR-I have seen to-day for the first time a copy of your paper of date Jun-uary 7th containing an interview between your correspondent "Hampden" and Gen.
M. W. Gary, which is entitled "Gen.
Gary again—He sticks to his statements and gives the evidence." Now his statements are repetitions of the charges made ments are repetitions of the charges made usually granted colleges of the highest rank, to wit: Board of Regents—they may grant diplomas to persons who have withdrawal of the Tilden and Hendricks completed the course of study prescribed electors, and that he was not true in his support of their ticket." He goes further tory examination on the said course; and says that by the rule that silence is admission Gen. Hampton stands convict- degree; they may hold property to the ed, not having denied his second repetition of the charge.

Now a newspaper interview is always unsatisfactory matter to deal with, as Gen. Gary may repudiate, explain away or evade in any other way such part of "Hampden's" interview as he pleases; but even with that difficulty in my way

I hope I can make my points clear.

1st. As to Gen. Gary's claim, as represented by the interviewer, that General Hampton by his silence has admitted the charge, I would say that Gen. Hampton pronounced his charge to be "utterly and absolutely false," and that his answer aporiginal. But that there may be no question I will say that, if Gen. Gary will over his own signature repeat what he has said in the published interview or simply say that it is true, namely, "that Governor Hampton advocated the with-Governor Hampton ad trawar of the Tilden and Hendricks electors, I will, by the very gentlemen whose names he gives as his witnesses, prove his statement false. I will use no other testimony. Out of the mouth of his analysis and the result of his analysis will be resolved by a written obligation to teach at corded in this office. The chemical contents of the package must be put on it by a situation can be obtained within a reation. timony. Out of the mouth of his own witnesses I will convict him of falsehood. I will go further. I will undertake to

prove that Gen. Gary did the very thing with which he has falsely charged Gen. Hampton. That when Settle and Denny, the emissaries of President Grant, offered if Gen. Hampton's party would agree to admit that the State had gone for Hayes and Wheeler, the Hampton government should be recognized, Gen. Hampton refused the offer while Gen. Gary urged that it should be accepted.

Gen. Gary has in the interview further stated that Gen. Hampton sent Judge Mackey to Hayes, in Ohio, and gives Judge Mackey as his authority. Now, if Gen. Gary will repeat this over his own signature, I will repeat my offer to prove by his own witnesses that it is false.

him repeat this, and I will prove that it, too, is false, and that Gen. Gary made SEC. 7. Other States part too, is false, and that Gen. Gary made the most indecent assault on General Hampton at the very time he was thought to be dying. He shall not now lay claim to a magnazing which he still the support of this institution shall be entitled to a pro rata share of all funds received from the Peabody Committee

I might well stop here, but I shall add a few words on Gen. Gary himself. He utterly misunderstands his own position or he misstates it as grossly as he does that of others. He is entirely mistaken in holding that any one has stood be-tween him and the people, and kept him from his rights. The people always have, and always will, choose for themselves who shall serve them. The whole trou-ble has been that they would not take have not thought him worth the price. Whenever they want him they will un-

doubtedly take him, but not before.

I frankly admit that I do not think
Gen. Gary is fit for the high places to which he has aspired and will give as some of the reasons for my opinion the following facts, which, if Gen. Gary will deny, I will prove to be true:

1st. In 1871 Gen. Gary did agree for

pay "to use his best efforts to get the Taxpayers' Convention to endorse the whole bonded debt of the State," both the honest and the fraudulent. "Picture it, think

2d. That he did about the same time engage with the advocates of the Blue Ridge Railroad "to aid in securing" the approval of the same Convention to the relinquishment by the State of its first mortgage on the Blue Ridge Railroad to private parties. It is true that when Major Warley denounced the scheme in the Convention, and Gen. Gary was called on to redeem his pledge, he refused to do it, but he took his pay all the same. 3d. That he was the constant defender of McDevitt, the Radical Treasurer of

Edgefield, and that one of the indictments against McDevitt was for frauduently paying to Gen. Gary a large sum of county money.

4th. That in 1876 after he had been defeated for the United States Senate by Gen. Butler he did advocate that Gen

Whittemore (who had been expelled by the Radical Congress for bribe-taking) out in his place.

I have long known these facts, but have not cared to use them, and do so now only to convince Gen. Gary that he cannot with impunity indulge in abuse of those who have never injured him except by too clearly seeing the ass's cars under the

lion's skin.

Butler should be withdrawn, and that

I have addressed this communication to your paper because it circulated the It is only justice that it should carry the denial to the same audience. That there may be no misapprehension will add that General Hampton knows nothing of this communication, General last assault while he was absent in Mississippi at the death-bed of his son. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GUILTY.-Anybody ing a soothing remedy for children containing opium in any form is guilty of doing harm. Dr. Bull's Baby

Syrup is warranted not to contain opi

ates and should therefore be widely re-

commended. recently very ably discussed by the mem-bers of a debating society. The conclu-sion arrived at was that it is not wrong,

- Be the room ever so dark, and the girl ever so dear, no fellow can speak with her big sister near. -- The boy with the gold watch wants THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

AN ACT to Charter the Inter-State Normal College at Greenville, S. C. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Assembly, and by the authority of the

That the following persons be, and hereby are, constituted a Board of Regents for an Institute Normal College, to be located in the city of Greenville, in the State of South Carolina: Water W. Bosinson H. S. Thank Hampton, W. D. Simpson, H. S. Thompson, James Conner, J. E. Dunlop, H. T. Morton, J. Scott Murray, John H. Evins, J. F. Dorroh, S. S. Marshall, J. M. Carlisle, S. J. Douthitt, R. E. Bowen, J. W. Livingston, Thos. Thompson, S. Mc-Gowan, A. Burt, J. C. Maxwell, J. H. Sligh and J. J. Lewis.

SEC. 2. The said Normal College is

may grant diplomas to persons who have they may also confer the usual honorary amount of five hundred thousand dollars, buy and sell, sue and be sued as a corporate body. The said Regents may their regency during life or the faithful performance of their duties and functions in connection with the said institution subject to the authority and decision of the Legislature of this State; they may elect the President, professors and teach-ers of the said Normal College and the Model School connected therewith; they shall prescribe a course of study and regulate the terms of the school year, provided these terms be not less than

nine months in each year. SEC. 3. Students of both sexes shall be plies as well to the second, third and every other repetition as it did to the admitted to this college on the following terms: One hundred students shall be admitted free of tuition from the several shall severally pay the sum of thirty dollars for each year spent at the Normal College to the Treasurer of the said insti-College to the Treasurer of the said insti-tution, to be used for the benefit of the are made of all rock and phosphatic desame, and the sum required shall be collected as other debts. SEC. 4. Male students shall be eighteen

years of age, and females at least seven-

SEC. 5. Any student desiring to become qualified for teaching may be admitted to the privileges of the normal course upon paying a fee of thirty dollars annually. Sec. 6. Other States participating in the management and support of this col-lege shall, by the contribution of three thousand dollars annually, be entitled to send one hundred students free of tuition by his own witnesses that it is false.

Further in the interview he says: "But thampton met with the misfortune of breaking his leg, and of course I could not strike him when he was down." Let him repeat this and I will prove that it.

meet annually and make an annual re-port to the Superintendent of Public In-struction, to be presented by him to the

mal College shall be trained in military tactics, embracing the manual for in-fantry and the school of the company and battalion. SEC. 10. The Adjutant General of the

State may, upon the requisition of the Board of Regents, supply the necessary arms and equipments for the students of the Normal College.
Approved December 12, 1879.

A Letter From Liberia. The Rev. H. N. Bouey, formerly wellknown in this State as a Radical politi-cian, who went out to Liberia some

the following letter to a friend, which is re-published in the Union Times: Monrovia, Liberia, Oct. 27, 1879. Rev. John Wallace:

My DEAR BROTHER—I am not well.

though I am getting about again. I took sick in twelve days after I landed, because I went to my work immediately and was exposed too much and too soon. Any people who have any industry about them can make a living here and not work half of the day. All of this coun-try's troubles grow out of the fact that her soil is too rich. It produces too much vegetation, which must fall and This excess of vegetation also gives us too much oxygen gas in the air which we breathe, and this combined with the deleterious air which rises from the decayed vegetation, gives us, as you can see, a very foul air to breathe. Not being used to it, and as it will not change, we have to change to it, and while we are changing we are weak and the chills and fevers jump right on us at this point. Persons who have bilious temperaments, weak heads or diseased kidneys, will find it to their interest not to come here, unless they are able to secure the very attention in their fever sickness. no African fever here. There is nothing here but the same old malarial fever that here, because the soil is so much richer system. Now, if you send persons here, who have sound heads, stout and healthy systems, they will not go to bed for all

the fever that is here. The ox is here in abundance; hogs, sheep, goats, chickens, ducks, geese and the horse will thrive here, if attended to. You can see a fruit tree with sweet ripe fruit on it, grown green fruit, young a cucumber amidst a storm of bullets, green fruit and blooms, all at the same and would face the cannon's mouth un-

fruit all the while.

The greatest impediment to the civilization of these heathens is the traffic of whisky among them, and this is done all touch mutton, however cooked, while he along the coast by English merchants. would eat heartily of any other meat. But, were you here to see what has been done and think of the short fifty years in eating hare or rabbit excites loathing; which it has been done, in the midst of some who would starve rather than eat so many disadvantages, your heart would shell-fish of any kind; and there are not rejoice in you at the prospects these a few to whom butter and cheese are

the other denominations put together. A revival is going on in Monrovia now, and has been for four weeks, in the Prov idence Baptist Church, of which Rev. M. J. Worrell is pastor, and 127 souls have joined the church. There are about 25 ordained Baptist min- Only 25 cents a bottle.

isters in all Liberia; but they are men from the Liberian College, and they are young men, and under them the work is growing. On account of my acclimation I have not been able to attend closely to my mission; but I thank God that we are not without fruits in the way of saving souls. Write me the news. May the good Lord ever keep his smiles over you, and his grace in you, is the prayer of your brother.

H. N. BOUEY.

Fertilizers Under the New Law.

For the information of all concerned

lowing circular letter: OFFICE COM. OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 19, 1880.

Many inquiries being made of this Department in reference to the privilege tax on fertilizers and the general objects of this bureau, it is deemed advisable to publish the following information for the

The Act creating a Department of Agriculture in this State abolishes the offices of Phosphate Inspector and Phosphate Agent, and devolves the duties and confers the powers heretofore performed and exercised by those officers upon the Department of Agriculture. All companies, manufacturers, officers,

agents or other persons, who sell or offer for sale in this State any fertilizers or commercial manures, are required to pay to the Commissioner of Agriculture a privilege tax of 25 cents per ton on every ton of such fertilizer or commercial manure sold or offered for sale. Every bag, barrel, or other package of such fertilizer must have thereon a plainly printed label or stamp showing the chemical composigether with the real percentage of any of the following ingredients asserted to be present, to wit: Soluble and precipitated phosphoric acid, soluble potassa, ammonia or its equivalent in nitrogen; the date of its analysis and the name, location and trade mark of the manufacturer. and that the privilege tax has been paid. parties to heavy penalties. It is made the duty of the Board and Commissioner posits lawfully mined, to secure collection of royalty due the State, and to prevent unlawful mining. This duty will be per-formed by Mr. E. L. Roche, special as-sistant at Charleston, under the super-

vision of the Board and Commissioner. The licenses to mine, bonds of compa nies, &c., will be under the direction of the Comptroller General. The Department is charged with the collection statistical information (this will be done principally by the County Auditors) which will be of interest to the planters and public generally; to guard the agri-cultural interests of the State; to keep books of registry, wherein parties having real estate for sale, or desiring occupa-tion, or seeking laborers may register; to supervise the fish interests and protect the fisheries; to cause soil to be analyzed with a view to its adaptibility for the culture of various crops; as soon as prac-ticable to establish a department of meto be dying. He shall not now lay claim to a magnanimity which he did not show.

I think I have made my points clear, and, unless Gen. Gary "admits them by silence," I shall prove each and every silence," I shall prove each and every silence, and the continue to participate in the said support.

SEC. 8. The Board of Regents shall the received from the Peabody Committee and from other sources, except when contributed for a special purpose, so long as they continue to participate in the said support.

SEC. 8. The Board of Regents shall to the form the Peabody Committee and France and Franc chanics, and generally to gather and compile such information as will tend to the inducement of capital and immigrathem in this great work.

sioner will be pleased to correspond with all persons upon any subject tending to assist in the labors of the Department.

A. P. BUTLER,

Com. of Agriculture State of S. C.

Personal Peculiarities.

About forty years ago I had a lad in my employ who had the habit, when unexpectedly spoken to, of pricking up his ears n so decisive a manner as to remind one of the ears of Press or Tray when suddenly called. Marie Louise, the second wife of the great Napoleon, was in the habit of amusing the ladies of her Court at their private soirces by turning her ears almost completely round, and in a man-ner closing them up. She did this by a peculiar motion of the jaw, and she is said to have prided herself on the exploit

not a little.

A man I knew well wore an enormous shock of raven hair, and would allow himself to be lifted by the hair from the ground by anyone who was strong enough o do it, and to be swung to and fro like a pendulum, or to be dragged along the

The faculty of sleeping at will was one of the endowments of the first Napoleon, who it is said, could sleep any length of time, long or short, and awake at the

ime, almost to a minute, he had resolved Among the muscular movements not common, I have noticed several instances fingers of either hand until they stood quite perpendicular to the back of the hand and wrist. Other instances I have seen, though but a few, of persons who can project the lower joint of the thumb almost into the hollow of the palm. In neither of these cases is the use or the ordinary symmetry of the hand at all affected. Of left handed people we have all seen many, and they abound among the working classes; but of the artibandist, or both handed, that is, of persons who could do everything with either hand as well with one as the other, I have known but one in the whole course of my life. is all over the world; only it is worse This was an orphan boy who had no paand produces so much more vegetation spontaneously. The fever attacks the head and spine and weakens the whole system. Now if you could be a spine and weakens the whole many things tolerable. fairly, could play the fiddle and the flute, and wrote admirably and with unrivalled

rapidity with either hand. There are many persons who, from causes they can never explain, have a rein some cases, for certain animals. The time on the same tree; so you can have moved, would take to his heels at the sight of a live frog, and would not recover

his equanimity for hours.

I have known a man who could not Some there are in whom the thought of things indicate.

The Baptists here are stronger than all judiced against certain vegetables abominations. Others are equally preyou.-Leisure Hour.

Mother, think of the battle that is being waged by worms against the life to know what time it is twice as often as does the boy with the silver chronome- it is getting so now all over this country. Indian Vermifuge will annihilate them.